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# New U.S. Military Policy Tolerates Homosexuals

## 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue' Is White House's Compromise Solution

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — After six months of turmoil, President Bill Clinton announced a new policy Monday that will tolerate homosexuals in the military only if they remain silent and chaste, but will halt aggressive efforts to root them out.

The White House calls the complicated rule "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue."

Mr. Clinton, in a speech to high-ranking officers, called it "an honorable compromise" that will end "witch hunts" in the 1.8-million-member armed services.

In effect, the policy halts the removal of members of the armed forces solely on the basis of their sexual orientation but permits removal for virtually any form of homosexual conduct — on base or off — or for behavior showing a "propensity or intent" to engage in homosexual acts.

Declaring one's homosexuality would be viewed as evidence of such a propensity, but a service member would be given an opportunity to prove that he or she intends to strictly follow the military code of conduct. The president said he disagreed with this provision but compromised to accommodate the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In turn, he said, the chiefs had agreed that enforcement of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct charges for homosexuals would be equal to that of heterosexuals.

"We must and will protect unit cohesion and troop morale," Mr. Clinton said. "But this is an end to witch hunts that spend millions of taxpayer dollars to ferret out individuals who have served their country well."

Under the policy, he said, "there will be a decent regard to the legitimate privacy and associational rights of all service members."

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General

Colin L. Powell, concurred with the policy, saying: "I think we have come up with a solution that we can all live with."

Gay rights groups say they will not be satisfied until homosexuals can freely and openly serve. One homosexual congressman, Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, said Monday that he was disappointed "at the political reality, and not at the president."

Mr. Clinton acknowledged that his decision falls short of his campaign promise last year to lift the ban on homosexuals in the U.S. military, a promise that won him support from homosexuals.

The president's announcement, in a speech at the National Defense University in Washington, is not likely to end the raging political debate on the subject. That debate has split Americans down the middle, according to opinion polls, and diverted attention from economic issues that Mr. Clinton views as more pressing.

Congress, which is overwhelmingly against full rights for homosexuals, is likely to enter the fray this year. In a surprise to the White House, Senator Sam Nunn, the influential Georgia Democrat, said last week that he wants a law to bar from the military people with a "propensity to engage in homosexual acts." Moreover, constitutional challenges, especially from homosexual rights groups, are certain to continue. Recent lower-level court decisions have found the current ban on homosexuals to be flawed.

Referring to Mr. Nunn's intentions, the president said Monday: "We should not be in the business of legislating every government personnel policy."

The new policy, analysts say, is a reflection not only of the negative political climate in Congress but also the virtual stone wall of the nation's military leadership, with whom Mr.

See POLICY, Page 2

# Clinton Fires FBI Director Over Alleged Ethical Slips

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Monday dismissed the director of the FBI, William S. Sessions, who had refused to step aside voluntarily despite allegations of ethical abuses.

Mr. Clinton announced his decision after meeting with Attorney General Janet Reno. He said that he had called Mr. Sessions to give him the news.

"Serious questions have been raised about the conduct and leadership of the director of the FBI," the president said. He said he had concluded that Mr. Sessions could "no longer effectively lead the bureau and law enforcement."

Mr. Sessions, whose tenure became tenuous in January when a Justice Department report accused him of ethical lapses, said over the weekend that he would not resign the post, in effect challenging Mr. Clinton to fire him.

The report said Mr. Sessions had used government vehicles for personal trips, had avoided taxes on chauffeured travel and had from work had a taxpayer-funded fence improperly built at his home and had used his position to receive a "sweetheart" deal on his home mortgage.

Mr. Clinton named the deputy FBI director, Floyd L. Clarke, as acting director and said he would name his selection for a successor to Mr. Sessions on Tuesday.

The president is expected to name U.S. Dis-

trict Judge Louis J. Freeh of Manhattan, said White House officials who spoke on condition of anonymity. Mr. Clinton interviewed Judge Freeh on Friday at the White House, and there is no other candidate on the president's short list, the sources said. Judge Freeh, 43, is a former FBI agent and federal prosecutor.

Mr. Sessions, 63, who was more than midway through his 10-year term, is a Republican who was appointed by President Ronald Reagan.

He had no immediate comment on his dismissal, but his wife, Alice, said in an interview that "the whole thing is very sad for the FBI, and he feels it's too bad that this kind of thing is apparently prevailing, because it's the dark side of the FBI."

Up to the end, Mr. Sessions was adamant about fighting what he considered the efforts of a cabal of longtime agents to oust an outsider.

"It's a matter of principle," he said Saturday. "It's a matter of being certain that everybody understands across the world and across the nation that this director is not guilty of unethical or improper conduct and that the bureau must not be anything other than an independent agency."

A senior administration official said Mr. Clinton thought that some of the allegations of ethical abuses seemed baseless and therefore wanted "to find a graceful exit" for Mr. Sessions.

But Mrs. Sessions said: "They lost that chance a long time ago."



PROTEST IN JERUSALEM — Young Palestinian women, one veiled, taking part Monday in a sit-in at Red Cross headquarters to mark the eight months since more than 400 Palestinian men — regarded as Islamic fundamentalists — were rounded up by Israel and expelled to Lebanon, which refused to admit them. The men set up tents and built stone huts, and most of them remain there.

# Iraq Concession Defuses Crisis, UN Says

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The threat of an allied attack against Iraq faded Monday after a United Nations official said a crisis over monitoring missile tests had been resolved. The news temporarily sent oil prices down.

Concluding five days of talks with the Iraqi leadership in Baghdad, Rolf Ekeus, the Swedish head of the special commission charged by the Security Council with disarming Iraq, said that President Saddam Hussein had agreed to let the United Nations inspect Iraq's military industries to ensure that the Iraqis did not build more weapons of mass destruction.

He said that negotiators had "broken out of the vicious circle" of threats and counterthreats that had brought Iraq and the United Nations to the brink of another armed confrontation.

Mr. Ekeus, quoted by Reuters, said the agreement could make it easier to reach a deal for limited export of Iraq's oil, which has been blockaded since its 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

World oil traders, fearing a glut if the United Nations eases the embargo, slashed benchmark prices below \$16 a barrel for the first time since July 1990. But OPEC said later in Paris that it planned an "extraordinary" ministerial meeting at the end of July because of the sharp slide.

and news of the meeting sent oil prices bounding higher. (Page 10)

Mr. Ekeus announced "an interim solution, satisfactory to both sides" to the dispute over installing surveillance cameras at two missile-testing stations to ensure that Iraq does not build more powerful rockets than it is allowed under the Gulf War cease-fire terms. Although he said it involved the positioning of cameras, he declined to reveal details before reporting to the Security Council in New York later this week.

But Mr. Ekeus called Iraq's decision "an important development" that in time could

See IRAQ, Page 6

# U.K. Ruling Brakes EC's Halting Pace Toward Unity

Court Agrees to Review  
Case Calling Maastricht  
Constitutionally Flawed

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The drive toward European union lost even more of its faltering momentum Monday when a British court agreed to hear a challenge to the government's effort to ratify the Maastricht treaty.

Britain thus joined Germany in blocking the accord while pending legal issues are decided by the courts.

Although the German and British courts are expected to permit their governments to ratify the treaty — probably this fall — the long delay has been costly to the momentum driving Europe toward closer unity.

"Maastricht has begun to look like an irrelevance," said Frank Vibert, chairman of the European Policy Forum, a London research organization.

The court accepted for review a petition by Lord Rees-Mogg, a former editor of The Times of London, that contended the ratification process was "legally and constitutionally flawed."

The government did not oppose the application and announced its intention not to proceed with ratification until the court had made its final ruling.

The court gave no indication when it would hear arguments. However, legal experts said it was unlikely to occur before the court adjourns in two weeks for its two-month summer recess.

Many experts argue that Maastricht's vision of the imperatives of closer economic and monetary union have steadily been supplanted by rising concerns over unemployment and by frustrations with the European Community's ability to coalesce around issues as diverse as trade and the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Maastricht still has a material impact on a number of areas," said Stephen Woolcock, a senior research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He and others see it as laying the necessary legal and economic groundwork for further integration.

Yet most of the experts concede that such critical notions within the treaty such as the creation of a single currency by 1999 now seem little short of an impossibility.

Others see the long ratification battles in London and Bonn as having made a bad situation worse.

They argue that the ability of the European Commission and of the member states to propose bold Europe-wide solutions to a growing lizany of woes has been sapped by a political unwillingness in Brussels and elsewhere in the Community to upset the already fragile ratification process.

In both Britain and Germany, the legal battle now centers on the degree to which the governments have ceded their sovereignty to Brussels.

"The High Court case has many parallels with Germany's," said Cathy Savage, a political analyst with Nomura Research Institute. "Both courts will want to be seen as airing these claims fully and will want to take their time."

In the case by Lord Rees-Mogg, legal experts expect that if he loses he will take it to the Court of Appeal and, ultimately, to the House of Lords.

Few experts, however, expect that process to drag on past early fall.

"I think that the English proceedings may not make too much difference in the end since the German courts will probably take longer than we do," said Trevor Hartley, a law professor at the London School of Economics.

In Germany, which, unlike Britain, has a written constitution, the courts are generally

See TREATY, Page 6

# Miyazawa Stays In Office Amid Party Jockeying

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Amid a tumultuous initial response to Sunday's election, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa defiantly asserted on Monday that he would remain in office and try to patch together a conservative coalition around his battered party.

But Mr. Miyazawa was all but drowned out by other leaders of the Liberal Democrats, who suggested he should resign, while a host of opposition parties maneuvered furiously to claim a share of power.

The turmoil that followed the inconclusive results of the parliamentary elections led to an eruption of the most wide-open political competition here in decades.

The elections brought down the old power structure by denying the Liberal Democrats a majority for the first time since 1955; they won 225 seats in the 511-seat lower house of parliament.

But the election failed to replace the old order with a new one, scattering seats among several new conservative parties and leaving them to negotiate new power alignments.

The public sensed both exhilaration and anxiety about the prospect that democracy might now actually mean power changing hands.

Most television networks mounted two and three hour specials Monday evening, with titles like: "The Real Fight Begins," "Is Japan O.K.?" and "How Do We Change Japanese Politics?" Politicians appeared on the shows to defend their policies, attack their rivals and discuss possible coalition formulas, with the understanding that, for a change, their positions might actually affect the shape of the next government.

"It's very unusual for us to watch something

See JAPAN, Page 6

# Kiosk Moscow Reports a Plutonium Leak

MOSCOW (WP) — A Russian nuclear plant leaked a small amount of plutonium into the atmosphere east of the Ural mountains on Saturday, the government said Monday. The Russian Atomic Energy Ministry said no one was harmed, but details of the accident were not immediately available.

The ministry said a factory at Chelyabinsk-65 had leaked about five gallons of gas laced with radioactive plutonium-238. Plutonium is a highly poisonous metal, toxic if inhaled even in microscopic amounts.

It called the amount of plutonium released insignificant but did not say how the tank had ruptured or why it had taken two days to report the accident.

General News  
A Chinese dissident tells of the terror of life on the run in his homeland. Page 7.  
Business/Finance  
China's leading capitalist predicts a quick transition to a market economy. Page 9.  
Robert Maxwell's sons faced fresh fraud charges in Britain. Page 11.  
Japan's auto industry starts to reap the benefits of a rapid restructuring. Page 13.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	6.99	Down	0.16%
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The Dollar		
New York	Mid. date	previous date
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Franc	1.4988	1.4955
Yen	108.475	107.58
FF	5.82	5.6815

# Electroshock Therapy for Depression Makes a Discreet Comeback

By Lisa W. Foderaro  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Roland Kohloff, principal trumpeter of the New York Philharmonic, had such severe depression last spring that he was forced to stop performing.

"I could feel it coming on," he said. "My chemistry was going out and I was totally helpless. You don't want to get out of bed. It's very hard to do anything."

Because his son, who has schizophrenia, had been helped by electroshock therapy, Mr. Kohloff decided to forgo medication and talk therapy, and try a treatment that many people associate with oppressive efforts to control the mentally ill in the 1940s and '50s.

"What I think it did was to act like a Roto-Rooter on the depression," said Mr. Kohloff, 58, who studies a Bohemian

air with his curly beard and longish hair. "It just reamed me clear and the depression was gone."

Although many people still recoil at the thought of electroshock, the treatment has made a discreet comeback in the last decade.

Increasingly, those who have been sided are willing to speak out, describing its benefits and lobbying to make the treatment more widely available. And these days, with the treatment practically abandoned in state institutions, those on the receiving end tend to be middle-class and professional.

Electroconvulsive therapy — as doctors prefer to call it, since it is the convulsion, not the shock, that is the healing agent — has attracted more notice in recent years for two reasons. Although it carries a risk of memory loss, it remains more effective for treating severe depression than medica-

# U.S. and North Korea in Nuclear Accord

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The United States and North Korea reached a compromise Monday on a crisis over the Pyongyang government's refusal to accept international inspection of nuclear facilities with a potential of building weapons of mass destruction.

After a late meeting here, senior officials from the two countries agreed that North Korea would open consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency about nuclear safeguards.

At the same time, Pyongyang would resume a bilateral dialogue with South Korea with the aim of banning all nuclear weapons from their peninsula.

If the talks proceed well and North Korea adheres to the full terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the United States would be prepared to help Pyongyang convert its graphite nuclear reactors into ones that use light water, and thus are less suited for military purposes.

But the deal fell short of the U.S. goals of

eliminating the risk of a nuclear arms race in Asia by securing guarantees that North Korea will open all of its nuclear facilities to outside inspection.

Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state, said the agreement was "a small but significant step" and that the two sides would meet again in the next two months to review progress.

He acknowledged, however, that "we have not resolved the whole issue" of nuclear proliferation because North Korea has still not accepted the inspection visits requested by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The U.S. and North Korea issued a joint statement saying they approved the notion that "full and impartial application of IAEA safeguards is essential to accomplish a strong international nuclear nonproliferation regime."

They announced that North Korean officials would meet "as soon as possible" with agency officials and representatives of the South Korean government to discuss outstanding points of contention on the nuclear program.

Only full and comprehensive inspections,

however, are expected to be able to nullify North Korea's ability to build nuclear weapons and ease the anxieties of U.S. allies in Asia.

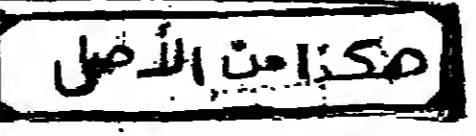
The prospect that North Korea could acquire the means to engage in nuclear blackmail has prompted fears of a nuclear arms race in Asia if Japan, Taiwan and South Korea decided they need to build the bomb to deter North Korea.

The current crisis was sparked when North Korea refused a request in February from the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect two possible nuclear waste sites. The storage facilities are believed to hold crucial evidence of how much fissile material North Korea has to build weapons.

North Korea, which denies any ambitions of acquiring nuclear weapons, has allowed agency inspectors to examine a nuclear reactor and an unfinished laboratory at the Yongbyon complex, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of the capital.

But Pyongyang insists two other buildings

See NUCLEAR, Page 6







OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Nonproliferation Policy

Where have Iraq, India, Pakistan, Iran and others been getting the technology to build nuclear arms? From Western Europe...

A Circle of Uneasiness

Procter & Gamble, for the first time in its long history, will cut thousands of jobs from its payroll to get production costs down...

The Inherited BNL Scandal

Because of inordinate delays in getting its Justice Department organized, the Clinton administration has made little progress on the banking scandals that it inherited...

Other Comment

Consolation in the Heartland

Water is the earth's most precious commodity. The Mississippi drainage area is a fortunate part of the world...

European Community: Look Outward to the World

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Getting the European Community back on track and moving forward again has become Europe's most urgent need...

Brussels's function has also long been to act as referee and prevent subsidy wars from breaking out between EC countries...

Hong Kong: 'If It Doesn't Work, This Is Not the Place to Live'

By Anthony Lewis

HONG KONG — Here and elsewhere in East Asia the visiting American feels as if he is at the edge of an enormous wave of growing prosperity and power...

Patton is, she said, "is he ever going to be more than a tragic hero? He may be let down by his own government...

China's Rural Ferment and the World Grain Trade

By Philip Bowling

HONG KONG — China's response to recent peasant unrest is not just important to the country's political future...

either to participate in the internationalization that is raising productivity and incomes in the whole Chinese economy...



The Refugees Won't Wait for Policy

By Lou Cannon

SACRAMENTO, California — Crudely lettered signs held by desperate Chinese refugees on the three dilapidated ships off Mexico read "USA I Love You" and "Bread We Want, Freedom We Want..."

But urban-rural income distribution has been getting worse. According to the World Bank, urban incomes have been growing more than twice as fast as rural ones...

Another problem is that if domestic grain prices were set at around world levels, China would likely become a very large grain importer...

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Seeking Salvation PARIS — A young and, it is said, very pretty warrior in the Salvation Army here has implored his future by stealing a gold watch and 1,000 Fr. from the "Captain"...

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OPINION

Revive Secular Citizenship Above 'Ethnic' Nationality

By William Pfaff

VIENNA — The problem of nationality, which has tormented the modern history of Central and Southeastern Europe, and now has torn Yugoslavia apart, has an answer, if not an ending, in the Austrian experience. Nationality is certainly a German problem, evident in the present inability of the Germans to quite resolve the question of whether to be German is a matter of citizenship or of "race." It was in the past never an Austrian problem, since, as the great German novelist Thomas Mann once observed, Austria never belonged to Germany; it was Germany which belonged to Austria. It did so together with the Magyar, Hungarians, the Slavic Czechs, Slovaks and Croats, the Tyrolean Italians and all of the rest of the members of the Hapsburg imperial system, which lasted from the early Middle Ages to the time of Napoleon and Bismarck. To be Austrian in the past was not a nationality but citizenship (or, in monarchical terms, the status of subject) in an empire of many nations and nationalities. It was also a matter of culture. The Hapsburg Empire was a multi-cultural one. The Austrian novelist Joseph Roth says of one of his characters (in a 1924 novel) that if he were asked to which nationality or "race" he belonged, he "would have felt rather bewildered, baffled even, and probably bored and somewhat indignant" — since he spoke almost all of the European languages, was at home everywhere in Europe, had his family scattered from Sarajevo to Beijing. The idea of an exclusive German "race" came only as part of Bismarck's successful 19th century effort to create a unified Germany under Prussian domination. The Austrians were excluded, but then their own empire broke up under the pressures of World War I, the Austrian German population — seeing Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians and all the rest having themselves off into independent "ethnic" nations — decided that they, too, belonged to this German "nation" which before Bismarck they had not known existed. Thus when Hitler (an Austrian) marched into Austria in 1938 there was general enthusiasm. The Germans were united. However, this was an artificial union, based on the notion that nationality is created by language. That is possible to believe only if you believe that Canada, Switzerland, Belgium, China and India are not nations, or that Britain and the United States are not different nations; or on the other hand if you think that Yugoslavia — where all of the warring communities speak the same language — is still a nation. In fact, Austria is a distinct nation because it has a separate history, chiefly that of imperial multinationality, and also has a distinct cultural existence,

MR. AND MRS. ARNOLD FLOZZLE OF DAVENPORT, IOWA TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CONDITIONS TO PAINT SOME OF THOSE HARD-TO-REACH AREAS...



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Life Dedicated to Others

My 22-year-old brother, Dan Eldon, was one of four journalists murdered in Somalia on July 12. Dan had been covering the events in Somalia for a year. I used to wonder how he kept sane after seeing truckloads of bodies day after day. But he pursued his job with dedication and humor. His desire was to show the world what terrible injustices were taking place. Dan also started a business there, using his Somali photographs and designs for postcards, a book and T-shirts. They were bought by UN soldiers, relief workers and even Somalis. He was admired and respected by everyone; they called him the mayor of Mogadishu. At 14, Dan raised \$5,000 so that a young Kenyan girl could have a heart transplant. At 19, he drove 15 students from countries all over the world 3,000 miles across Africa to a Mozambique refugee camp. The trip raised \$17,000 for wells, blankets and a four-wheel-drive vehicle for the refugees. Dan's vision disregarded rules and conventions. Everything was an adventure. He couldn't even go to the supermarket without wearing a silly hat to the accompaniment of blaring Russian music. Not only did he bring joy to those he helped; many learned that anything is possible if you want to make it happen.

Germans and Violence

Regarding "Q&A: Roots of the Violence That Has Shaken Germany" (June 21): Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann refers to "aspects of culture that you are born with," as if culture were something transmitted to us in our genes. Does this mean she thinks one can be German only if one has much contact with immigrants or she would know that many of them share German values, behave like Germans and members of another culture and language group at the same time. That there are bicultural Turks and Italians is demonstrated to me on a daily basis here in my working-class neighborhood, in which almost everyone speaks German and many have a second language — usually Italian or Turkish. The German they speak is not the same language as Mrs. Noelle-Neumann speaks; instead, it is the Schwabian dialect that

the native Augsburgers speak. In this sense these immigrants have more in common with the natives here than my German wife does, whose parents come from northern Germany. Leaving Mrs. Noelle-Neumann aside, I am confused that dual citizenship should be such a problem for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who at the same time supports the Maastricht treaty and thus a common European citizenship. MARK R. STONEMAN, Augsburg, Germany.

French Wake-Up Call

Regarding "Muslims in French Cities Turn Between Cultures" (Journey to Europe series, July 14) by William Drozdzick: It is true that immigrants in France are in difficulty. Even if they are fully integrated, most immigrants are despised and generally not entitled to the same privileges as the French. Although the French often boast about liberty, equality and fraternity, only native Frenchmen appear to enjoy white-collar jobs. Even immigrants with French nationality and who are qualified do not have the chance to hold many important positions, unlike immigrants in Britain and the United States. In France, North Africans and sub-Saharan Africans are considered to be good only for manual occupations.

Crowd Control at the Gate To a Better Life, Perhaps

By Kyle Jarrard

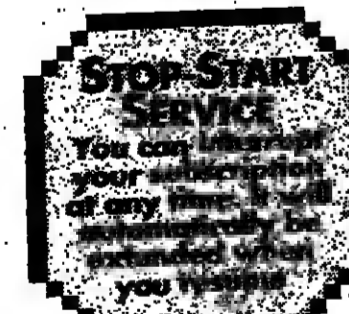
PARIS — "We are not dogs!" a woman shouts into the policeman's face. "Back! Everyone back!" he orders. But no one can move back. Bodies are pressed so hard against each other they make a surreal jumble: a face joined to a shoulder, an arm reaching out of a head, detached hands wagging crumpled papers. The officer again, pale and sweating: "And no more questions! I'm not answering any more questions!" "But sir! But sir!" several cry. "No, no!" And he turns his back on them. On the world. On Arabs and Africans and Asians knocking hard this cool morning at one of France's official doors. You approach him and show a paper. "I have a rendezvous." "Rendezvous? Straight in, please." A section of crowd-control fencing is moved and you slip through. You can't help but listen for objections from the police. There are none, just a stunned silence: He got through just like that. "You don't look back. The eyes and the ears are seized by the wash of people ahead, jammed at every counter, taking every chair, every leaning place. There are dozens of children, some in rags, others in new clothes for the occasion. None of them is behaving very well. A skinny little boy, maybe 4 years old, who looks as if he's been dipped in dust, stands in the middle of the waiting room wailing. His eyes are deep red, and from the sound of his crying he's been at it a while. Every few minutes a man pushes off a nearby wall and comes and says something harsh to the boy, who then cries louder. Everyone is annoyed. "Monsieur Hassan! Monsieur Hassan! Cabine 16!" Everyone looks for the lucky man. With all the people milling around, you can't tell who it is. Then, over in the corner, there is a commotion, a man imploring his wife to get up, calling the kids. They rush for Office 16 as if there were a fire. Still a few minutes to go before your rendezvous in Office 20, where there will be no hitches, no problems. Just polite formalities, automatic renewal of your precious 10-year residence card. Your wife is French. You have a job. Waiting, you feel awkward. You stare at the faces, the bodies, smell them as they pass by. The immigration personnel are shouting in various tongues; another boy is yanking the fire extinguisher off the wall; a family begins to spread out a meal at 10 in the morning. A policeman points a man and his wife and their six young children out the front door. "Go!" The man protests. He looks as if he is going to kneel and beg. "Go!" the officer bellows. "You're in; they're not. The boy dipped in dust decides, simply, to sit down and be quiet. Girls giggle at the 1D photo machine and comb their hair. A woman hisses at them to hurry up, and they ignore her. You sense a fear poking inside. From watching all the desperation. How would you handle it? Would you shove, too? Or, in the uniform, yell back in their faces? You probably would. It is a great struggle in which both sides demand the impossible, and no one is guilty of anything. With some trouble, the door to Office 20 comes open, displacing a group of men, and a pleasant-looking woman asks you in. As the door closes, the bodies slip back into place to make a wall. Everything is easy, done in 20 minutes, thank you very much. You pick up your satchel, reach for the doorknob. A dozen people are going to have to get out of the way. And they do, without a word. Outside, the lines have swollen. Another policeman has come to help his colleague and they are arguing loudly with those at the head of the line. "Get back!" they yell. The crowd heaves forward.

Something of Value

Regarding "What? More Stone Agers in Papua New Guinea?" (June 26): So the Baptist church is rushing to teach these tribespeople about the "true" God. Please let the good Baptists tell the Papuans about religions that have discovered the "true" God over the past 2,000 years and the effects of these discoveries in Beirut, Northern Ireland, Bosnia and everywhere it all started: Jerusalem. The story should include the Crusades, the Inquisition, the religious wars of the 16th century. My suggestion is that the "Stone Agers" be asked to tell us of their beliefs. I suspect that this age of ours that passes for civilized might learn something of value from this "stone age tribe." CONSTANTINE CHRISTOFIDES, Athens.

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# In Japan Boardrooms, No Fear of Multiparty Rule

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Staff

TOKYO — Japan's business community, which has benefited handsomely from the one-party rule that has existed here for four decades, reacted Monday with equanimity and even some surprising optimism to election results that could sweep that party from office.

Rather than viewing the Liberal Democratic Party's loss of a parliamentary majority as a threat, business leaders saw the voting patterns of Sunday's elections as a vindication in that conservative politicians, if not the party itself, did well.

The voting patterns, they said, showed that while the Japanese people might desire political change, they want economic continuity, that while they want an end to the corruption of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, they are hesitant to depart from the party's policies that have guided Japan from war-torn nation to industrial powerhouse.

Together, these developments could mean that Japan Inc., that combination of big business and government support that is both admired and feared by the rest of the world, will not be swept away by the tides of political reform.

Any changes in economic policies, including greater opening of Japan's markets to imports, as the United States is hoping for, are likely to emerge only gradually.

"This nation does not jump-start," said Kazuo Nakazawa, an official of the Kadanren, Japan's most powerful business lobbying group. "We are not Americans. But the tortoise wins over the rabbit. Isn't that what you learn from the classics?" He added, "Let's compare notes after one century."

Shoichiro Toyoda, the chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., called the election results the first step toward "a healthy two-party system for Japan." Speaking at a news conference on Monday, Mr. Toyoda said that the election results showed that Japanese people are expecting "continuity of the basic policies" of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The parties that gained at the expense of the Liberal Democrats in Sunday's balloting were not traditional opposition parties such as the Social Democratic Party, which are viewed as anti-business. The Socialists, in fact, suffered a worse drubbing than the Liberal Democrats, losing nearly half their seats in the Diet.

Rather, the parties that gained are conservative new parties formed by defectors from the Liberal Democratic Party. The result is that there are more conservatives in parliament than ever.

"Now the business community does not have to worry about oppo-

sition parties coming to power that are simply anti-business," said Gerald L. Curtis, a professor at Columbia University's East Asian Institute, during a panel discussion in Tokyo on Monday.

To be sure, there are risks ahead. Political paralysis could result in important economic decisions not being made, such as new efforts to stimulate Japan's sagging economy through a cut in income taxes, or to continue trade negotiations with the United States.

"Should the political parties make a point of engaging in scrambling for power by ignoring these pressing problems, the nation's politics would certainly cause the Japanese public and the international community to despair," the Yomiuri Shimbun, the nation's largest newspaper, said in an editorial on Monday.

Still, the financial markets reacted with relative equanimity to election results that had been fairly well predicted by public opinion polls. The Tokyo stock market's Nikkei average of 225 selected issues dropped 180.58 points to close at 20,150.92. The market is still well above its level of a week ago and trading was moderate. The yen closed at 107.65 yen to the dollar, compared to Friday's close of 107.98 in Tokyo trading.

Having thrived under one-party rule, it might seem unusual that businesses would want coalition rule, especially if that means they

will have to make contributions to more than one party.

But some businessmen say that having two parties in a governing coalition would be an improvement, provided that both are conservative. They hope to play off one party against the other to gain more leverage.

There also has been a feeling that the Liberal Democratic Party, having grown arrogant, had not been responding efficiently recently to the nation's economic troubles.

Another factor that portends slow change in business and economic policies is that with politicians jockeying to form coalitions, Japan's powerful bureaucrats will gain even more power than they now have.

"I guess economic and trade policies will be left to the bureaucracy for the time being," said one government official. He said that even after a governing bloc emerges and a prime minister is chosen, legislators will be concerned with political reform, not economic matters.

Some of the new political parties, particularly the Japan New Party, have expressed the desire to deregulate the economy, something that some companies would welcome.

They also talk about favoring consumers at the expense of producers, though not to the extent they would open Japan's rice markets to cheaper imports. But most of the parties have yet to clearly enunciate their economic policies.



Prime Minister Miyazawa at a news conference in Tokyo on Monday, where he formally announced that he would not resign.

## JAPAN: As Parties Maneuver for Power, Miyazawa Refuses to Resign

Continued from Page 1

like this," said Takeshi Sasaki, a professor of politics at Tokyo University. "It's important and interesting to see so many politicians express their positions."

Asahiko Mihara, a member of the New Harbinger Party, a recently formed group made up of Liberal Democratic defectors, said: "People feel ambivalent. They are frightened because they are accustomed to being governed by the LDP alone, but they are excited at the sense of real change."

For years, Japanese politics has followed a script carefully composed and dutifully followed by the Liberal Democrats. But Sunday's election changed that, creating a sense of uncertainty that left the Liberal Democrats on the defensive.

The day began with several newspapers carrying banner headlines, declaring that Mr. Miyazawa would resign to take responsibility for his party's loss of its majority and detailing the stages in the negotiating process between the contending parties.

The pressure on Mr. Miyazawa built when the party's secretary-general, Seiroku Kajiyama, suggested that all the Liberal Democrats' senior officials ought to resign as part of the process of giving the party a fresh start.

"I would be something if Miyazawa quit on his own, but he would be clobbered if he tries to hang on," Mr. Kajiyama told another senior party official, in private remarks picked up by a microphone near where they were seated.

But Mr. Miyazawa had other ideas. He entered a press conference around midday and said he would not be stepping down — at least not immediately — because of unfinished business and the need to avoid political chaos.

"The Liberal Democrats are still the largest party with an outstanding margin," Mr. Miyazawa said. "We have to respond to the people's support. We have a duty to continue."

The parties have about four weeks to determine their candidates for prime minister and to work out alliances.

"We will try all kinds of alliances

with other parties whose policies are the same as ours," Mr. Miyazawa said. "This is the genuine way of democracy."

The comments indicated that the Liberal Democrats, in spite of their losses Sunday, may well emerge as the head of a coalition or a weak minority government.

There was also pressure on the leaders of the Social Democratic Party to resign, to take responsibility for the party's disastrous showing. It won only 70 seats, a loss of 64 from the last election. They, too, sought to cling to power, however.

"I do feel responsibility, but we should not waste our time muddling," said Hirotsugu Akamatsu, secretary-general of the Socialists. "That's not what the people or the party want."

Another key player in the current maneuvering is Morihiro Hosokawa, a defector from the Liberal Democrats and leader of the Japan New Party. He announced that he was joining forces with the New Harbinger Party. That gives them 48 seats together, enough to make them a possible swing vote in the

battle to put together a majority coalition.

Meanwhile, the head of another conservative splinter group, Tsutomu Hata of the Japan Renewal Party, vowed to piece together a coalition involving most of the opposition, including the Socialists, but not the Liberal Democrats.

The early political horse-trading stirred anger because some regarded it as an unprincipled grab for power that did not take account of the wishes of the rank and file of the parties.

"Personally, my view is we left the LDP, so we don't need to form a coalition with them," said Mr. Mihara of the New Harbinger Party, or Sakigake, as it is known in Japanese. "The majority of the Sakigake will not be happy if Mr. Takemura suggests we form a coalition with the LDP," he said.

Mr. Mihara was referring to Masayoshi Takemura, the party's head, who commented, "The most important issue now is to assume power. Achieving that goal will be our top priority."

## IRAQ: Concession Defuses Monitoring Crisis, UN Says

Continued from Page 1

lead to the Security Council's relaxing its embargo and giving Baghdad access to billions of dollars in oil revenues again.

Baghdad's agreement to comply also marks a turning point in the Security Council's treatment of Iraq since the end of the Gulf War: UN arms inspectors now believe that they have found all they are likely to find of Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs. And as the country rebuilds industries damaged in the war, the emphasis is switching away from the eradication of banned weapons toward ensuring that Iraq does not reacquire them.

In a statement to the official Iraqi press agency, INA, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, who led the Iraqi team at the talks, described them as "frank and comprehensive" and said the outcome had been "fruitful."

The latest confrontation between Baghdad and the special commission erupted last month when Iraq refused to allow it to install video cameras at the Yawm al Azim and Al Rajah missile-testing stations about 65 kilometers (40 miles) from the capital, saying it

was doing so because it had not yet accepted the United Nations' right to monitor its military industries.

It also turned down a compromise proposal under which the special commission's arms inspectors were to place seals on equipment at the site to ensure they were not used until a long-term solution could be agreed on.

The Security Council reacted angrily, warning that Iraq faced "serious consequences" if it continued to disobey its orders. President Bill Clinton, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and other senior administration figures hinted at possible new air strikes. And Iraq appeared to be bracing itself for more such attacks by moving valuable machinery and equipment out of factories and other installations it thought might be targeted.

But this latest confrontation with the special commission, like the many before it, has now ended with Iraq backing down and finally agreeing to let the United Nations begin an intrusive, open-ended surveillance of its industries to enforce the Security Council's cease-fire terms contained in Resolution 687.

These require Iraq to report and destroy all its secret facilities for manufacturing nuclear, chemical

and biological weapons as well as long-range rockets and not to reacquire them.

The agreement Monday provides for Iraq to hold what are described as "technical talks" with the special commission in New York on what it must still do to comply fully with the cease-fire terms in Resolution 687 and how the industrial monitoring is to be carried out, including permanent surveillance arrangements at the missile test sites.

Once Iraq has fully complied with the disarmament provisions of Resolution 687 and the industrial monitoring is "up and running," Mr. Ekou said, it is his understanding that Paragraph 22 of that resolution requires the Security Council to lift the embargo on Iraqi oil sales, allowing it to sell all the oil it wishes.

But before he reports to the council that Iraq is in compliance with these provisions, he said, the special commission wants Iraq to do several things it has refused to do so far. These include providing details of foreign companies that supplied it with sensitive weapons technology as well as a complete accounting of what went into its weapons development programs and how they were organized.

## TREATY: A British Court Review NUCLEAR: U.S.-Korean Deal

Continued from Page 1

conceded to grind longer and finer. Although the High Court decision will likely prove no more than a delay rather than a derailment for Britain's ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, it came as a serious blow for the government.

The Conservatives were already in danger of losing a vote in Parliament on Thursday on the Maastricht Treaty's "Social Chapter."

With the opposition parties all united, the defection of just 10 Conservative votes would be enough to defeat the government.

The court decision may now merely widen the scope of what already loomed as a humiliating defeat by making it easier for Tory rebels to vote against their own government on the ground that even the courts have their doubts on the Maastricht Treaty.

"I am absolutely delighted that the court has given leave for the

case to proceed," said William Cash, a Conservative member of Parliament and a leading "Euro-skeptic."

He also noted happily that the government bowed Monday to the court decision and agreed to hold up ratification until a legal decision has been reached.

■ **Challenges in Germany**

The German parliament has already approved the treaty, but the president's signature on the bill has been delayed by a need to wait for a supreme court decision on about 20 challenges that contend the Maastricht treaty is unconstitutional, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Some of the issues are so fundamental that the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe has sent two detailed lists of questions to Bonn, suggesting the court shares some of the plaintiffs' fears.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl remains determined to see the Maastricht treaty take effect this year.

Many of the suits, brought by plaintiffs as diverse as the far-right Republicans and the leftist Greens, argue that the treaty is undemocratic.

They say that transferring power to Brussels would violate an immutable article in the German Constitution saying, "All state authority emanates from the people."

contain conventional military secrets and must be protected from outside scrutiny.

In March, North Korea threatened to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which bans the development of nuclear weapons, because of the agency's insistence on visiting the two suspected storage depots.

Fearful of a nuclear crisis spreading through Asia, the United States and its allies have embarked on a carrot-and-stick policy.

After brandishing tough economic sanctions that could inflict further suffering on its impoverished citizens, President Bill Clinton warned that developing and using nuclear weapons would lead to the annihilation of North Korea.

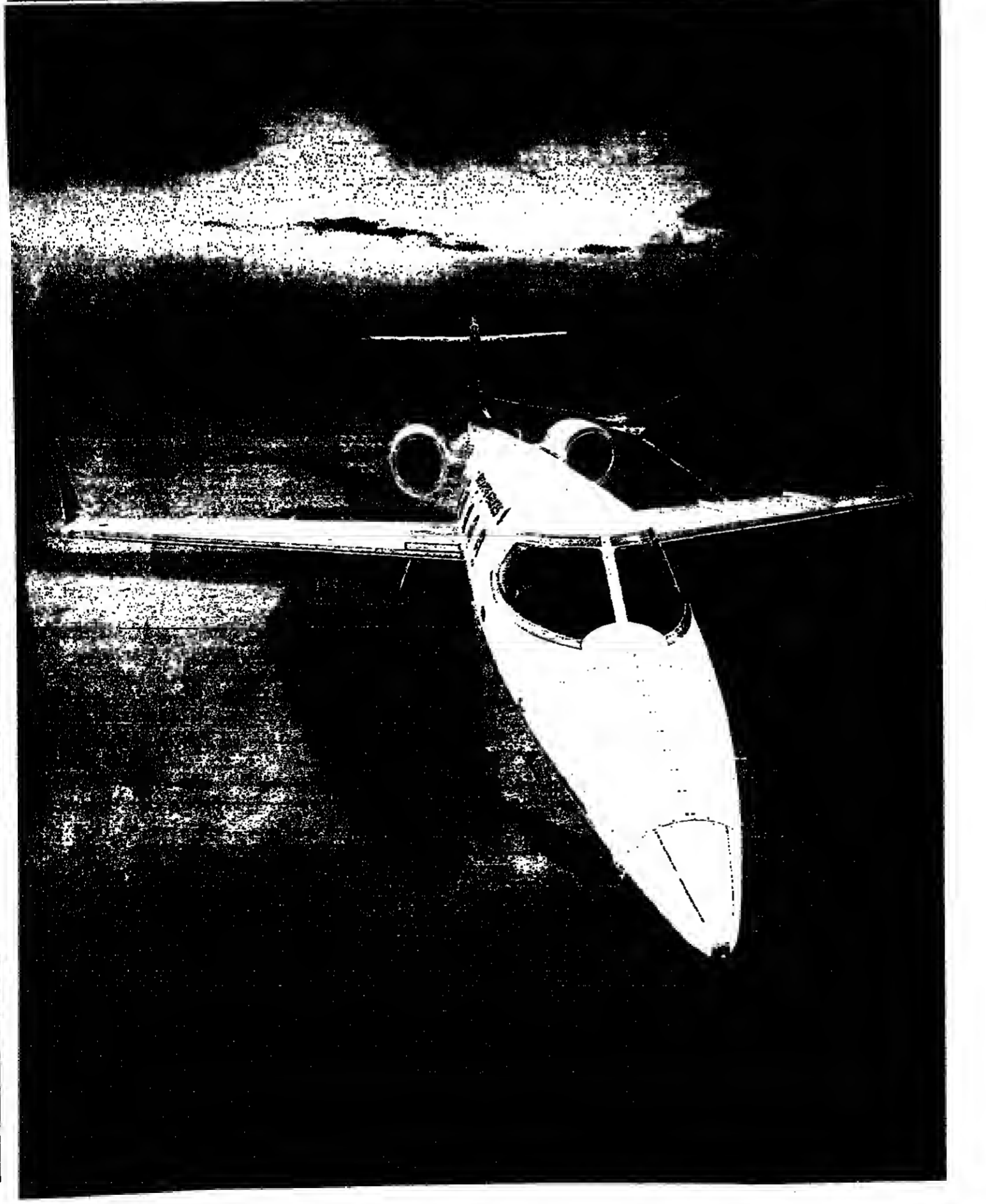
But the U.S. has also pleased the North Koreans by agreeing to face-to-face talks cited as a great source of pride and recognition of the hard-line Communist regime and its ruler, President Kim Il Sung.

During the first round of discussions in New York last month, North Korea agreed to suspend its threat of renegeing on the treaty.

A second series of meetings here last week also held out hope that North Korea would grant the inspections.

### British Unions Name Leader

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE  
LONDON — The Trades Union Congress has selected John Monks, 47, to succeed Norman Willis as its general secretary, the British union confederation said Monday. Mr. Monks was the sole candidate for the succession.



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Chinese Dissident Recounts Terror of Life on the Run

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

BEIJING — He is not afraid, he repeats insistently, but he peeps nervously over his shoulder every few minutes. No, he declares, he absolutely is not afraid — not of another arrest, not of more beatings by the police, not of more toil in prison making Christmas tree lights for foreigners, nor even of another round of exhausting 12-hour days in a prison mine where his buddy attempted suicide.

lively society, it is also evident that the government ostracizes dissidents permanently. "I can't get back into university, I can't get work. I've nothing to do," Mr. Xu said, puffing on a cigarette — a habit he says he picked up in prison. "They call me an 'anti-Communist, anti-socialist reactionary,' and so I can't get a job. I would take a job as a laborer, but I can't get one."

It took the police just four days to catch up with Mr. Xu. They compared the handwriting on the posters with that of all the students, and his matched. He was arrested and interrogated, but then released to house arrest while the authorities prepared their case. In the middle of the night, Mr. Xu fled to Beijing. In Beijing, he made a series of collect telephone calls to the human rights groups Asia Watch and Amnesty International to discuss what he could do.

Kim Rejects Offer By Official to Quit Over Scandal Link

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The South Korean defense minister's offer to resign over his brother's implication in a military corruption scandal was rejected Monday by President Kim Young Sam.

Mr. Kim "reconfirmed his confidence" in Defense Minister Kwon Young Hae after the two men met, said the chief presidential spokesman, Lee Kyong Jae. Mr. Kwon offered to step down Sunday after one of his younger brothers was implicated in the scandal, which involves multi-billion-dollar arms deals.

Despite Its Denials, Beijing Seems to Be Exporting Prison-Made Products

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Chinese authorities strenuously deny that they use prison labor to manufacture goods for export. So why was Xu Yiruo assembling Christmas tree lights in the Qingdao No. 1 Prison?

A dispute about whether China uses prison labor to manufacture exports has been one of the most contentious in Chinese-American relations in the last few years. A year ago, Beijing and Washington reached an agreement that was supposed to stop the exports and end the dispute. Mr. Xu's account suggests the practice continues.

Jiaobaoshi? Officials at the corporation knew all about it, and they explained that it is a kind of fine clay used to make bear-resistant ovens. They said it was mined at Zibo — site of the labor camp — and exported to Japan and occasionally to the United States.

Mexico Begins Sending Illegals Back to China

By Lena H. Sun Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The first plane load of 145 illegal Chinese migrants repatriated from Mexico arrived in Fujian on Monday, more than three months after they fled their homeland on rusty ships in an abortive attempt to enter the United States.

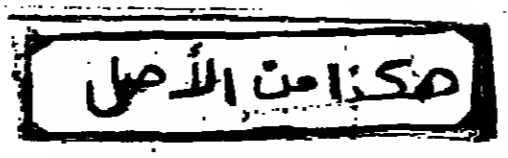
additional information about their condition. The Chinese were among the 650 illegal migrants who were aboard the three smugglers' ships detained off Mexico's Pacific Coast. Mexico began deporting the Chinese on Saturday after a week of negotiations between the United States and Mexico over which country would take responsibility for the Chinese migrants.

nese authorities hope to deliver. But that is unlikely to happen because the allure of high wages in the United States is simply too strong, according to Chinese in Fujian and Western diplomats. With help from relatives already in the United States, would-be immigrants eagerly scrape together the \$20,000 to \$50,000 fee charged by smugglers to be ferried to America.

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# Style



## An American Crowd-Pleaser in Paris

**PARIS**—Oh what a lineup for Oscar de la Renta's Balmain show! American clients who have been conspicuous by their absence were back to buy from couture. And there, plum center in her mint-green Bill Blass suit, sat Pamela Harriman, American's newly installed ambassador.

**SUZY MENKES**

Yes, she was sure she would be buying, she said afterwards, as the crowd parted like the Red Sea to allow her backstage to embrace de la Renta. Even if the front row was more memorable than the collection, it was still an achievement for an American designer to show Paris couture how to push out a crowd pleaser.

Not that the Balmain show was so quiet. Many of the clothes—the short suits with curly redingote jackets and a black tulle coat with gilded hologram embroidery—looked like the 1980s were still with us.

De la Renta was at his best when he sent out an "easy American style": the short, swingy camel coat with pouch pockets and the oatmeal tailoring that opened the show; or the sidelong glance at Claire McCordell at night, when a striped taffeta blouse came out with a long full skirt with embroidered pockets. Those pockets were a big thing; some even came out with dollar signs, which might have passed as wit in ready-to-wear but looks crass for couture.

De la Renta has a capacity to inhale the fashion ideas and exude them as wearable clothes. A touch of the Middle Ages for the middle-aged? Here's slim-line silver chiffon with a high-rise skirt and top embroidered like chainmail. Fashion deconstruction? Just a saucy black chiffon blouse with a few *dévoilé* or "hott-out" slashes. The wannabe trophy wife could find transparency tamed to gypure lace mounted on brown chiffon. And no nonsense with that helmine dress or, all the daytime skirts were short, with a couple of lace mid-calf peasant skirts (always dowdy) among the long hems at night.

Decorations were reduced to a few trembling tassels, and if some colors—a hot pink tulle cape reversing to sunflower yellow—seemed too bright in a fade-out season, well, a little chic and shine is appreciated by uptown clients. It was a show that had more substance than de la Renta's Balmain debut. It remains to be seen whether he can do a one-man "Jurassic

Park" and bring a dinosaur couture house back to life.

What do the clients think about the future of couture?

"Yes, I think it has a marvelous future. There is all that talent, and all of us," said Susan Gutfreund, who was wearing a discreet navy suit from Chanel couture.

"I hope so. Why not? It's an artistic expression," said Robin Hambro, wearing a linen jacket with fancy buttons from Oscar de la Renta ready-to-wear, as was her neighbor Carolynne Roehm.

"I hope it goes on for ever," said Jayne Wrightman, in navy Chanel and sitting next to Harriman.

Isabel d'Ornano, who had teamed her navy and white sweater set from de la Renta's ready-to-wear with a Chanel skirt, said: "Somehow I think that couture will find its way."

Has Paloma Picasso, who was wearing a beige jacket and black pants from Gucci, bought any couture outfits this season? Just one, from Yves Saint Laurent, but she had too hectic a schedule for the couture fittings.

"They are going through a difficult time," she said. "But I think couture can survive."

Philippe Venet, with a loyal American clientele, is hanging in there, although he no longer plans frequent trips to the United States and intends to reduce the 300 outfits he has been making for clients each season to around 100. In his showroom, he lovingly stroked the bias-cut of a violet satin evening dress or skillfully adjusted the hang of his bright, light mohair coats.

Venet represents couture in its great tradition, where intricate cut and fine workmanship are done with a light hand and there is none of the theatrics that launch a thousand fragrances, although he is launching one this fall. He absorbs what is going on and made his version of the current apron dress as a stardust of sequins on chiffon.

Erik Mortensen at Jean-Louis Scherrer had also taken up current themes of transparency, lingerie and especially medieval inspirations. He gruffed them on to his conventional vision of couture glamour and the result seemed heavy-handed and lacked the flow of a collection with a strong fashion point of view.

Only the gold bridal gown, with its raised waist and model with low-set eyes, caught the spirit of the Gothic Revival. Yet Mortensen had the right ideas, adjusting the bright brocades and gilding of haute couture into metallic tones with a patina of age, as though the colors had rusted or tarnished.

The show opened with fancy cardigan coats over pants and sweaters with embroidered welts—the sort of clothes that are meant to be casual but aren't. When night fell, out came lingerie lace and chiffon dresses, including a show stopper with vertical panels of velvet and sheer chiffon almost daring to bare all.

"So classic, the cut is fantastic," said Bernadette Chirac, presumably seeing the dress with the mud-prudishly filled in with flesh pink chiffon, as Mortensen showed another dress.

Since Mortensen is a couturier for queens the dresses the Nordie monarchies and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, his ball gowns, stiff with embroidery and grand in their velvet skirts, are convincing in their fashion.

At top left, Pamela Harriman, the U.S. ambassador to France, with Oscar de la Renta; at bottom left, Annette de la Renta, left, with Isabel d'Ornano; Susan Gutfreund. Above, Erik Mortensen's gold brocade medieval bridal gown for Jean-Louis Scherrer. At right, Oscar de la Renta's curly three-quarter jacket, decorated with embroidery, and short velvet skirt for Balmain.

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### BOOKS

**POSSESSED: The True Story of an Exorcism**

By Thomas B. Allen. 259 pages. \$20. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabelle

ONE advantage of being an exorcist is that you get to "dis" the Devil and generally formulate to your spleen's content. "I cast thee out, thou unclean spirit, along with the least exorcism of the wicked enemy, and every phantom and diabolical legion," intones the priest at a crucial stage in the demonic cleansing—a formula that sounds even more sulfurous in the original Latin.

There are disadvantages, however: long hours, no pay, being obliged to take bodily fluids in the face and cuffs in the privates, and fighting an arch foe who never, ever flinches. In the end, too, you leave yourself open to second-guessing by skeptics who may dismiss your greatest coup as a mere bout with human frenzy and not diabolic possession at all.

Such has become the fate of the late Reverend William Bowdern, the St. Louis Jesuit who devoted a good part of the year 1949 to retrieving from Satan's clutch a 13-year-old Protestant boy from the Maryland suburb of Mount Rainier. Not long after the case was closed, a Georgetown undergraduate, William Peter Blatty, read a report about it in *The Washington Post*. Two decades later, scrambled almost beyond recognition by Blatty's imagination, the bare facts re-emerged as "The Exorcist," a best-selling novel and then a hugely successful movie.

Now comes Thomas B. Allen, a contributing editor to *The National Geographic* and the coauthor of "CNN: War in the Gulf," piecing together what can be known about the original incident with the aid of a hot discovery, an eyewitness diary of the exorcism kept by one of Bowdern's assistants and locked away in a drawer until recently. Given the nature of the material, Allen has written an impressively sober and fair-minded book, albeit not one likely to encourage exorcists in their craft.

The story's alleged victim, Robbie Mannheim (a pseudonym bestowed to protect the actual party, who is still living and has never publicly discussed what came over him in 1949), began acting oddly about the time his Aunt Harriet died. A fervent spiritualist, she had frequented seances and played the Ouija board with the boy. At first, the goings-on—furniture moving itself, household items navigating through the air—suggested the

presence of a poltergeist, a well-known if mysterious phenomenon associated with early adolescence.

Although the reports are muddled, apparently it was the parents' observation of scratches and welts erupting spontaneously on Robbie's skin that prompted them to seek help from the church. In the meantime, the Mannheims had moved Robbie to St. Louis, hoping to put some distance between him and the site of the original bewitching.

The Mannheims eventually found their way to Bowdern, the pastor of the College Church at Jesuit-run St. Louis University. Based on his investigation of the case, he got clearance from his Jesuit superiors and the archbishop of St. Louis to go forward with an exorcism. What he hadn't counted on was being ordered to perform it himself.

As sketched by Allen, Bowdern is an attractive hero—"a staunch, seasoned priest who had seen the face of war (as a chaplain), a Jesuit whom other Jesuits called a 'boly man.'" At high cost to his health and dignity, Bowdern administered the prescribed rite to the thrashing, defiant boy. Away from the fracas, however, the priest gave in to occasional pangs of despair, wondering how he would recognize

"the signs of deliverance" if and when they appeared.

Which brings up what for me is the book's only weakness: To understand the Mannheim exorcism fully, the reader needs more context than Allen has provided, something like a composite picture of a typical or classic exorcism. How long is the process supposed to take, one would like to know. Why shouldn't the ritual work the first time? And, to second Bowdern's doubts, how does an exorcist know when to take off his stole and claim victory?

On the other hand, Allen is careful to delineate the symptoms of possession, thus softening the blow when, at the end of the book, he offers the consensus of today's experts: Robbie was just a deeply disturbed boy, nothing supernatural about him.

Like the author, this reviewer is a product of Jesuit schools who considers himself an agnostic, especially where diabolism is concerned. But I must confess that re-encountering one detail of the "possession" case had a distinct effect on my spinal temperature. As a high school freshman I heard a condensed version of the incident in religion class. I've never forgotten what the boy's "alter ego" (shall we say) replied when asked what he called himself: "I will answer to the name of Spite."

Dennis Drabelle, a Washington writer and editor, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

### CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Benko Gambit move, 3...b5, looks toward 4 ch a5 5 ba 6 to yield Black two half-open files and the b8-a1 diagonal to mount pressure against the white queenside. Heretoe is addicted to it. But White does not have to acquiesce in the scheme; his 5 f3 ab 6 e4 creates a strong attacking center.

The Benko Gambit move, 3...b5, looks toward 4 ch a5 5 ba 6 to yield Black two half-open files and the b8-a1 diagonal to mount pressure against the white queenside. Heretoe is addicted to it. But White does not have to acquiesce in the scheme; his 5 f3 ab 6 e4 creates a strong attacking center.

stepped up the pressure with 20 Ne5 de 21 Ng3. Heretoe's 21...Be3 22 Kh1 f4 23 Bh7 Kb8 failed to anticipate the power of Gurevich's 24 Qg6, starting a powerful attack. On 24...f5 Gurevich would have played 25 Qh5 Nd7 (or 25...Rf6 26 Bg6 Kd8 27 Qh7 Kb8 28 Qh8 mate) 26 Bf5 Kd7 27 Qg6 Kb8 28 Qh7 mate.

After 24...e6, Gurevich struck hard with 25 Nh5!, one thought being that 25...Ba6 26 Qh6 Bf7 27 Bf5 Kd8 28 Bg6 Rf7 sets up 29 Qg7 mate. Another was that 25...Bd4 26 Bd4 ed 27 Qh6 Qh7 27...Rf7 28 Bg6 Kd8 29 Bf7 Qf7 30 Nf6 wins the queen) 28 Qh8 Qd8 29 Nf4 would be crushing. Heretoe gave up.

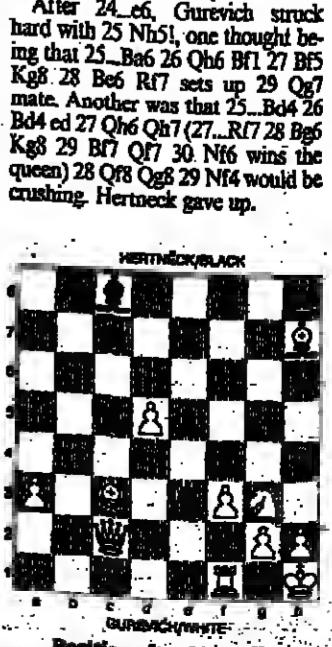
After 17 O-O, Heretoe realized that 17...Ne5 f8 Ne5 f8 19 Rb1 would give White strong chances for a potent invasion of the black queenside. He therefore tried to open the opposite wing for counterplay with 17...f5.

Gurevich, however, exploited this thrust with remarkable energy, opening the center with 18 e4 to target the f pawn with 19 Qe2. Of course, 19...Nc6? was out of the question in view of 20 Bc3 Nc6 21 Rb1. That left Heretoe only 19...Ne5 and then Gurevich



WHAT THEY'RE READING

● Helmut Newton, the photographer, is reading John le Carré's new novel, *The Night Manager*. "I am a fan. I've read all his books. I like spies and stuff. I'd like to be a spy. I am a good liar, that goes perfectly with spies. I'd really like to be James Bond, though I may be a little old."  
 (Mary Blume, IHT)



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MARKET DIARY

Inflation Worries Hold Back Stocks

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks dawdled their way to a small gain on Monday, but most of Wall Street ended lower, as questions about inflation troubled investors.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 6.99 points, at 3,335.28, but declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advanced by a 6-to-5 ratio.

Technology issues were notably weak, leading to a 3.92-point fall in the Nasdaq over-the-counter index, which ended at 696.83, and the New York and American stock exchange indexes also were lower.

For much of the day, commodity prices occupied Wall Street's attention. Soybean prices rose to a 10-month high on concerns about flood damage in the Midwest United States, ending up 8.5 cents, at \$7.36 a bushel, for November delivery.

While the Commodity Research Bureau's price index was up 2.31 points to 217.77, precious metals edged lower, suggesting that rising commodity prices were linked to the weather, not fears of rising inflation.

The dollar slumped against the Deutsche mark, meanwhile, as tensions in the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism eased, restoring confidence in EC currencies.

"The elections are out of the way but Japan's political future still isn't clear," said Dennis Pettit, foreign-exchange manager at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. "That makes the yen vulnerable."

The dollar finished at 108.475 yen, narrowly up from 107.550 late Friday. It fell to 1.7087 DM from 1.7155 on Friday.

Analysts said that because of Japan's election result, efforts to stimulate economic growth and ease trade tensions with the United States, both closely watched by currency traders, would be put on the back burner.

"Until you get a government, you don't know what's going to happen over there," said Earl Johnson, foreign-exchange adviser at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

The dollar fell against the mark as European central banks averted a crisis in the exchange-rate mechanism, which is designed to keep EC currencies trading within narrow bands.

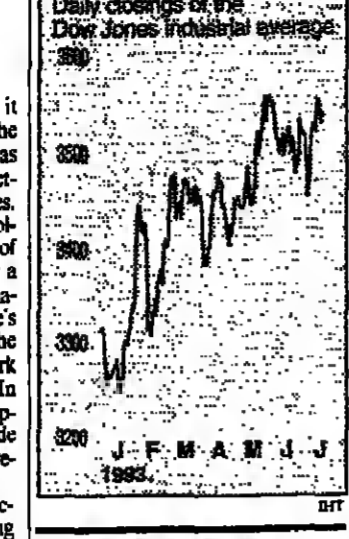
The U.S. currency was considered a haven from turmoil, and strengthened last week when tensions were at their highest.

Concerted purchases of French francs and Danish kroner by the central banks last week, along with an increase in Danish interest rates, Friday, discouraged speculators who hammered those currencies and took the pressure off the exchange-rate mechanism, traders said.

"European tensions took a back seat today," said Jerome Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank, but that does not mean the krona and the franc are out of the woods.

"Speculators have never given up after just one attempt," he said. "The dollar dipped to 5.8200 French francs from Friday's 5.8615 and weakened to 1.5010 Swiss francs from 1.5062.

The Dow



Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1988-1993.

NYSE Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including IBM, Microsoft, and Intel, with columns for volume, high, low, and change.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including Amgen, Genentech, and Biogen, with columns for volume, high, low, and change.

NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE market activity, including advanced, declined, unchanged, and total issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ market activity, including advanced, declined, unchanged, and total issues.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones averages for Industrials, Transports, Utilities, and Commodities.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's indexes for Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE indexes for Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ indexes for Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing the AMEX stock index for Industrials, Finance, and Utilities.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones bond averages for 30 Bonds, 10 Year, and 10 Year/10 Year.

Market Sales

Table showing market sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. odd-lot trading for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 index options for various strikes and expirations.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European futures for Food, Metals, and Financial.

Table showing European futures for Long Oil (LIFO) and Short Oil (LIFO).

Table showing European futures for Gas Oil (LIFO) and Brent Crude Oil (LIFO).

Table showing European futures for Stock Indexes and Spot Commodities.

To Our Readers

Dividend information was not available for this edition because of problems at the source.

McDonnell Douglas Reverses Loss

ST. LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Monday it had an operating profit of \$265 million in the second quarter, reversing an operating loss of \$2 million a year earlier on the strength of a 26 percent reduction in expenses.

Revenue fell 20 percent, to \$3.82 billion, but net income was \$170 million, up from \$11 million. Accounting firms were responsible for almost \$100 million of the improved net profit, but the company reported strong results in its military and space operations.

Commercial aircraft operations were profitable, earning \$14 million, up from \$6 million a year earlier. Employment at the end of June was 74,070, down 5.4 percent from March 31 and 15.2 percent from the end of 1992.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures for Grains, Soybean Meal, and Soybean Oil.

Table showing U.S. futures for Lumber, Live Stock, and Poultry.

Table showing U.S. futures for Cattle, Hogs, and Pigs.

Table showing U.S. futures for Eggs, Milk, and Butter.

Table showing U.S. futures for Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Table showing U.S. futures for Oilseeds, Grains, and Live Stock.

No Scaled-Back Deal Seen on GATT

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The new director of world trade talks all but ruled out proposals for a scaled-down trade agreement on Monday, asserting that some countries would back out rather than see certain parts of the agreement jettisoned.

Peter Sutherland, who became director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on July 1, was responding to suggestions that the United States might favor a scaled-down agreement, instead of letting the talks drag on for several more years.

"Those who talk about reducing this to a mini-package are talking nonsense," said Mr. Sutherland. "You can't take aspects of this agreement out of it without losing the balance which is fundamental to the whole agreement. You can't come along about certain aspects of the agreement, but you cannot simply take out an area and say, 'Well, we can have an agreement without that.'"

Chase's 2d-Period Profit Rose 53%

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Chase Manhattan Corp.'s second-quarter net income rose 53 percent to \$233 million on record trading revenue, strong net interest margins and lower loan-loss provisions, the banking company said Monday.

The loan-loss provision was \$225 million, compared with \$295 million a year earlier. Net interest revenue rose to \$902 million from \$878 million, as Chase's net interest margin — the difference between the average rate it pays depositors and what it receives from loans and fees — widened to 4.10 percentage points from 4.03 points in the 1992 second quarter.

OPEC Aims to Lift Prices

PARIS — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said Monday that it planned an extraordinary OPEC ministerial meeting at the end of July because of a sharp slide in world crude oil prices accentuated by Iraq's possible early return to the market.

News of the meeting sent oil prices surging. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the benchmark West Texas intermediate crude bounded to \$17.65, up 44 cents, after trading as low as \$16.75. The meeting, scheduled for July 28 and 29 in Vienna, followed an accord between the United Nations and Iraq on weapons inspection that could pave the way for the return of Iraqi crude exports.

Iraq and the UN had been holding talks — which broke down last week amid the stalemate over weapons inspections — focusing on a restricted sale by Iraq of \$1.6 billion of oil, amounting to about 550,000 barrels per day of crude at current prices, over a six-month period. The revenue would pay for humanitarian aid and the cost of reconstruction.

Weekend Box Office

Table showing weekend box office for various movies, including 'The Firm' and 'Jurassic Park'.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing world stock markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, and Toronto.

EC: France Fails to Swap Partners

Continued from Page 9 has strengthened against European currencies in recent weeks. Aside from some support from Ireland, Mr. Juppé was no clear backing from his colleagues at their monthly meeting here, sources said. German officials in particular expressed strong reservations.

Britain's foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, also was cool to the idea. He said he did not know if such a ministerial meeting would be helpful, and he added that Britain considers the Blair House accord to be "an important building block in a GATT agreement."

The demand for a special meeting was part of a four-point French proposal on trade. It also included a call for the Community to look at dispute mechanisms to wield in trade defenses.

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150 من الأصل

Maxwells Face New Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Two sons of the late Robert Maxwell were hit Monday with new charges alleging they defrauded banks and pension funds from former Maxwell companies in several stock schemes.

After Robert Maxwell's mysterious death at sea in November 1991, authorities quickly began uncovering financial irregularities in his companies. Accounts now say they have pinpointed most of the \$450 million (\$670 million at current rates) that was found to be missing from company pension funds.

The latest charges involve conspiracies to defraud bankers and Maxwell pensioners by using stocks held by pension funds as collateral for risky loans to Maxwell companies. Kevin and Ian Maxwell also are accused of falsely claiming to have had outright control of other stock used as loan collateral.

Authorities say some of the crimes occurred after the flamboyant publisher died. Among the new charges are allegations that the Maxwell sons conspired with their father to defraud Bayerische Vereinsbank AG. They are accused of falsely claiming that Maxwell companies had control of shares delivered to the bank as security for a loan of \$25 million (\$37.3 million at current rates).

Co-defendants Robert H. Bunn, a finance director for Maxwell companies, and Albert J. Fuller, former group treasurer, are also accused in the conspiracy. In another new charge, Kevin Maxwell is accused of conspiring with his father to defraud Maxwell retirees by selling 5.4 million shares of pension plan stock in Seitel Corp., a computer-imaging company from Israel.

Kevin Maxwell is also charged with conspiring with his father, the American financial adviser Larry Trachtenberg, Mr. Bunn, and Mr. Fuller, to defraud Credit Suisse by illegally giving the bank shares in other companies in return for a \$50 million (\$75 million) loan.

The Maxwell brothers, Mr. Bunn and Mr. Trachtenberg are also accused of another conspiracy to defraud Maxwell pension funds in the days after Robert Maxwell died. Prosecutors say they pledged 25 million shares of stock held by the pension funds as collateral for loans from National Westminster Bank PLC.

KLM's Stock Takes Flight But Some Dispute the Bullish Scenario

AMSTERDAM — Shares of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines have soared 28 percent since July 2, closing Monday at 33.40 guilders (\$17.16), and some analysts say the outlook continues to be favorable for the Dutch flag carrier, at least in the short term.

Although some others say it might not last, these analysts attribute KLM's rise to declining interest rates, hopes for an economic recovery in the second half of this year and the prospect of a merger or operating agreement with three other European airlines.

KLM has been holding talks with Swissair, Austrian Air and Scandinavian Airlines System on a possible joint operating agreement, in a project known as Allezair.

"As long as there's talk of cooperation in the Alcazar project, the shares are likely to prosper," said Louis Chaillet, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais Oyens & van Eeghen.

Union officials in Amsterdam say the co-operation talks aim at a merger of the four airlines, but the companies have not confirmed this. Talks among the carriers are expected to resume next month.

Skeptics, however, contend that, as one Amsterdam-based analyst put it, KLM's recent surge "isn't fundamental but technical," fueled by such things as speculation on derivative contracts on the Amsterdam stock exchange.

Other analysts warn that the stock could quickly retreat if first-quarter results, to be reported Aug.

12, are disappointing or if signs of an economic recovery fade out once again. The company still is not expected to show a profit in the near future. An analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co., Glenn Engel, recently revised his forecast for the company's 1994 financial year to project a loss of 1.50 guilders (77 cents) a share, rather than 5 guilders a share.

But those who are bullish on KLM say that much of the recent demand for it has come from international investors and was in response to moves such as the airline's agreement with unions last month on a wage freeze for 1994. They also say the low interest rates that have pushed the stock higher are likely to continue for some time.

Credit Suisse First Boston says market conditions favor KLM and other cyclical shares such as the chemical company DSM, transport companies Pakhoed and Nedlloyd and consumer electronics company Philips.

"Rates are declining, and therefore a lot of money is coming loose," said Thibaud de Guerre, analyst at CSFB. That money is going into stocks that have not performed well over the past six months, he said, rather than into so-called defensive issues such as food and drink companies, which have already risen substantially.

KLM and other cyclical issues, or shares whose fortunes tend to be tied to the economic cycle, are in favor now because the companies have taken the major cost-reduction and restructuring steps the past two years that will pay off in a recovery, analysts said.

Boots Withdraws Heart Drug and Takes Write-Off

LONDON — Boots Co. said Monday it was withdrawing its congestive heart-failure drug Manoplix, causing it to write off \$55 million (\$52 million) in stocks and set aside provisions for manufacturing facilities.

Analysis said the decision to withdraw the drug was unexpected, and that restructuring costs associated with the decision were difficult to quantify. The withdrawal also raises questions about the future of the company's drugs division, which had a fall in profit last year due to the cost of bringing Manoplix to market.

Boots shares closed 13 pence higher at 435, reflecting investors' relief that the question-mark over Manoplix's future had been removed, analysts said. The company said that write-offs on stock and provisions against manufacturing facilities may be offset by savings on marketing and research spending.

The move comes nearly three months after the company recom-

mended to physicians that they reduce the 100 milligram dosage because this increased the risk of death. In late April, Boots said these risks were alleviated with the lower 75 milligram dosage. However, more extensive tests in North America and Scandinavia showed that even the lower dosage resulted in "an increase in hospitalization of patients."

On Monday, the company said "in view of these data, the continued use of Manoplix can no longer be recommended."

Boots's decision comes as "quite a shock," said Nicholas Bubb, an analyst at Morgan Stanley. The company had previously said the side effects, or quality of life indications, with the drug were "good."

"Now Boots has to admit the side effects of the drug are suspect and that there's a mortality risk — it's damning," Mr. Bubb said.

In June, Boots reported that pre-tax profit had risen 19 percent in the 1993 financial year, to £406 million from £341 million a year earlier.

Investor's Europe. Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Rows include Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, Amsterdam CBS Trend, Brussels Stock Index, Frankfurt DAX, Helsinki HEX, London Financial Times 30, London FTSE 100, Madrid General Index, Milan MIB, Paris CAC 40, Stockholm Affarsvaerlden, Vienna Stock Index, Zurich SSS.

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune.

Very briefly:

- The Trendand, Germany's privatization agency, will reacquire an unspecified number of eastern companies from purchasers it suspects took them over illegally. West German producer prices were unchanged in June, compared with May, and 0.4 percent below the June 1992 level. Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA shares fell 8 percent, to 350 lire (22 cents), on fears that a former executive, Giuseppe Garofano, would give corruption investigators evidence that would damage a rescue plan for the Italian conglomerate. Mr. Garofano was chairman of Montedison SpA, a food and chemicals subsidiary, whose stock dropped 5 percent, to 600 lire. Swedish unemployment rose to 9 percent in June from 7.5 percent in May and 4.6 percent in June 1992. GEC-Alsthon NV, the venture between Alcatel-Alsthom and General Electric Co. of Britain, had profit of 308 million European currency units (\$347.9 million) in its latest financial year, a 6 percent rise. National Westminster Bank PLC formed separate cooperation agreements with Commerzbank AG of Germany and Societe Generale of France to provide cross-border banking services to corporate customers.

Pinault to Offer 22% Stake

PARIS — The retailer Pinault-Printemps SA said Monday that it would sell a 22.2 percent stake in itself through a public offering. A spokesman for Societe des Bourses Francaises said the company's shares had been suspended until further notice. Pinault last traded at 720 francs. The 2.982 million shares to be sold are held by Societe Alsacienne de Magasins, or Samag, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pinault. The stock sale will allow Pinault-Printemps to increase its equity and cut debt, analysts said. Based on the current share price, the stake is worth about 2 billion francs (\$342 million). Pinault said it was selling the stake, which was accumulated during the Pinault-Printemps merger that took effect in December, to comply with French stock exchange regulations.

CLINTON: Economists Say President Failed to Deliver on His Promises

Continued from Page 9

is revival of the \$30 billion stimulus plan that was supposed to give the economy an immediate shot in the arm, but was shot down by Congress earlier this year. "Hands off would be better," said Alan Sinai, managing director of Lehman Brothers. "Let the economy work out the kinks. We're simply going to have to live with what growth the economy can produce."

Donald Rajatzak, director of the Economic Forecasting Center at Georgia State University, said, "Most economists don't want the administration to prime the pump, to just go out and spend."

On the budget, the concern is not only that a big tax increase could hurt economic growth next year, but that it would fail to bring the deficit under control.

Mr. Clinton's options are limited because the House and Senate have already passed their versions of the budget. But as differences between the two versions are hammered out, he does have some room to press for smaller tax increases that would take effect later than in the House version.

Some economists take an even stronger stand, urging the administration to forget the current budget package. Many in this camp, however, did not like the original Clinton plan and remain opposed for ideological reasons.

Other economists are willing to go that far, largely because they fear that interest rates

would jump if the administration failed to get a deal. Because the broad outlines of both bills — higher top income-tax rates and a 35 percent corporate tax — are similar, they urge the administration to tinker around the edges.

"The most important thing is to get the budget passed, and erase the uncertainty," said Laurence H. Meyer who runs an economic consulting firm in St. Louis. "You don't turn back." In fact, he and others said the president's biggest impact on the economy so far had come not from programs, but from the waiting.

"There's no question Clinton confusion is slowing the economy," said Mr. Rajatzak. Worried that higher corporate taxes would undermine business investment in new plant and equipment, one of the few sources of strength in the economy, several economists want the administration to minimize increases in taxes on smaller businesses.

"Even if it means a little less deficit reduction, the best package may be one that restores some of the growth provisions," said Jerry Jasnowski, an economist who is president of the National Association of Manufacturers. "If you have to make trade-offs at the margin, you are better off not increasing business taxes that will stifle growth and jobs."

Charles Wolf, dean of the Rand Corp. graduate school and director of economic research at Rand's National Defense Institute, said he would favor a bill from the conference commit-

tee that "has more of the investment incentives and less of just raising taxes." Many economists say a Clinton health-care program is an even bigger source of uncertainty for most businesses because it may involve higher payroll taxes. There is growing sentiment among economists that the administration should go slower on the issue — and proceed with far greater care.

"This is too important to do fast," Mr. Meyer said. "We're changing health care. This is one of the most important bills in recent history, and it's only reasonable that it be a consensus solution."

Referring to the administration's tough talk on health-care changes, Rudolph Penner, an economist at KPMG Peat Marwick and a former director of the Congressional Budget Office, said: "Their first rule should be 'thou shalt do no harm.' People have been particularly careless; they have not been particularly sensitive to the damage they can cause to businesses with remarks about price controls here and payroll taxes there."

Some economists also spoke of the potential stimulative effects of increased trade, saying the president should be pressing harder for the North American Free Trade Agreement.

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

Upturn Seen In Germany Late in '94

ESSEN — Although Germany slipped deeper into recession in the first half of the year, the outlook will be more optimistic by the end of next year, according to a report Monday from the research institute RWI.

RWI said that West German industrial output would start rising by the end of 1993, and that although gross domestic product was likely to drop by 2 percent this year, it would grow 1 percent in 1994.

Separately, Germany's powerful steel and metalworkers' union IG Metall said it would fight the introduction of regular weekend shifts, which employers are seeking to increase productivity.

NASDAQ Monday's Prices. Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div, Yld PE, High Low Latest Chg. Multiple columns of stock data.

ENCE OUR LIGHT OR ES.







OIL: OPEC Announces Emergency Talks Amid Expectations of Iraqi Sales

Continued from Page 9
The director of energy trading at Quantum Financial Services, Tom Beniz, said the market interpreted OPEC's announcement of the emergency meeting as a sign that it intended to cut production to offset the effect of the Iraqi's potential one-time sale.

NYSE

Table of NYSE market activity including volume, value, and price changes for various stocks.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other financial metrics.

Large table listing various domestic and international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other financial metrics.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon Osborn at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.





SPORTS BRITISH OPEN

Norman's Record-Setting Victory: Call It Jaws II; the Bite Is Back

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune
SANDWICH, England — Some champions don't know how to play the part, but that never was Greg Norman's problem. He always had the act down. What he lacked was championships.

focused, broad shouldered and blond — it was there all along. Gary Cooper restored his career with "High Noon." The difference between them, beyond the shade of hair, was the reaction of their townsfolk in the end. When Norman rode out of town, they were cheering.

As Langer floundered, eventually driving out of bounds for double-bogey at No. 14, the final round developed into a race between Norman and Faldo. With the latter literally running a few minutes directly behind Norman and never able to catch up.

"Nick is the most tenacious golfer on the planet," Norman said. "Everyone said he was the man to beat, and if I hadn't beaten him, he would have won. But he was not the only man to beat. There were a lot of other guys out there."

With everything he had, Norman concentrated on the routine as he drove down the 18th fairway. From there he had 198 yards (181 meters) for the par-4 he could not do without.

He had been in this position at least twice before, on the final hole of a major holding the very same 4-iron, and he lost the 1984 U.S. Open and 1986 Masters when that club bailed out to the right. This time it was true and dead on. 18 feet below the hole. With two putts he was in.

FIFA and UEFA Close Ranks On Bribe Case

ZURICH — FIFA, the world governing body of soccer, and UEFA, the European authority, are working to reach a common position on the Olympique Marseille bribery case, a senior FIFA official said Monday.

The European football authorities have been trying to play down Blatter's comments, with a UEFA spokesman in Geneva stressing that FIFA could only ban clubs and players and thus had limited jurisdiction over the European tournaments.



Oliviero Rincon got a refreshing bath from a spectator during one of the nine strenuous climbs from Perpignan, France, to Andorra.

Rincon Shakes the Pack, But It Can't Shake Indurain

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune
ANDORRA — At about 11:30 Monday morning, the Tour de France pack was riding at an exceptionally leisurely pace. 20 minutes behind its slowest expected time at the bucolic village of Molitg les Bains in the outcropping of the Pyrenees.

Rincon also had to stay in front of a pack that began chattering after the three breakaways about two-thirds of the way through the stage. Powered by Miguel Indurain's Banesto team and including all the major overall leaders, the pack was fighting a battle of its own: Attempts by rivals to take over Indurain's yellow jersey.

SIDELINES

Bol Takes On Marines

Nairobi — Maurice Bol, the 7-foot, 7-inch (2.1-meter) Sudanese player in the NBA, was involved in a fight with three U.S. Marines after an argument at a hotel, police said Monday.

Botham Bows Out in the Rain, Laughing

DURHAM, England — Ian Botham, one of the most talented cricketers ever to play for England, as well as one of the most colorful and sometimes the most controversial, retired from first-class cricket Monday.

Kobayashi Wins in LPGA

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y. (AP) — Hiroko Kobayashi of Japan, who started the last round of the JAL Big Apple Golf Classic one stroke behind Betsy King, won the LPGA tournament by two strokes over Rosie Jones with a 69 that gave her a six-under par 278.

For the Record

The Williams racing team filed an appeal against FISA's ban on active suspensions and traction-control devices; this will allow them to be used in Sunday's German Grand Prix. (AP)

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ART BUCHWALD

Giving Adults a Break

WASHINGTON — Dear Mr. Valenti: I know that you have spent most of your professional life protecting children from sex and violence in the movies. You have accomplished this by designating ratings from G to PG to R to X.

While your concern has been for young people, it seems that you have no ratings to protect adults from the motion pictures being shown today.

I realized this when I decided to go to see a film last night. Much to my horror, everything playing was for children. Not one movie was aimed at the adult mind.



Buchwald

Not everyone in this country is taken with Arnold Schwarzenegger. While his films are serious and thought-provoking, many adults have terrible dreams at night after seeing one of them.

"Cliffhanger" with Sylvester Stallone is absolutely not suitable for anybody over 9 years old.

Your job as movie czar is to alert the public that a mature person will attend a Stallone movie at his own risk.

The truth is that after "Home Alone" every studio is determined to make a motion picture starring a 10-year-old child who outwits all the grown-ups in the film.

Frankly, I think that this keeps my choices down to nil.

'City of Angels' Gets a Reprieve

LONDON — The American musical "City of Angels" has won a reprieve in an astonishing box-office turnaround just days after announcing its London closure.

Producers of "City of Angels," which won rave reviews when it opened in London in March, said last week the show would have to close in August because of thin audiences and hefty losses.

But it has now been given at least an extra eight weeks after building up \$500,000 (\$740,000 in advance sales).

Alan Ayckbourn: The Time of His Life

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The scene is the grayish Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church (Minister Rev. Barrie D. Hibbert, B.A., L.Th., Organist Mr. Philip Luke, M.A., B.Mus.), but in an upstairs room, a prop man is fixing plate settings to a trick restaurant table: a promise of unceremonious embarrassments and untoward belly laughs.



Playwright Ayckbourn: "Just knowing your job."

MARY BLUME

that his annual audiences are bigger — and it is safe to assume that "Time of My Life" will, in the Ayckbourn way, be stealthily vicious, eerily commonplace and dangerously benign. His aim, he has said, is to write very serious plays that make people laugh all the time.

"I don't think of myself as writing only comedy. I think of myself in the act of turning up occasional comic moments," Ayckbourn says. He is tall and balding, totally in control even when talking through an exceptionally juicy sandwich during a rehearsal break.

A classic moment is in his "Absurd Person Singular" (1972) when a despairing housewife attempts suicide in her kitchen by hanging, defenestration, stabbing herself and swallowing pills while the other characters write on, oblivious. In "Time of My Life" Ayckbourn says there is a similar moment in a restaurant when a man tells his wife he is leaving her, assures her she has nothing to worry about, then leaves her to join his young mistress at another table.

"Enter the waiter with the sweet trolley dying to find a victim and she's rocking backwards and forwards in unhappiness which he takes to be assent. He serves her this huge pudding — and do you want some cream? — and then of course he finds out that she's crying and doesn't want his pudding at all.

"I think the comedy adds to the tragedy and the tragedy adds to the comedy — the awful things that happen to us in the most critical moments of our existence. You lose the buttons off your trousers and you hope God will have granted you some vestige of dignity," God rarely does.

His plays are domestic comedies and, like his characters, middlebrow and middle class. They are memorable not for their characters or quotable quips but for situations anchored on Ayckbourn's extraordinary stagecraft. With complete confidence he skates on very thin ice, in one play having much of the action occur offstage: in "The Norman Conquests" devising three plays about the same situation; in "Intimate Exchanges" starting with the simple situation of a woman deciding whether to have her first cigarette of the day before 6 P.M. and offering 16 variants played on successive nights with one actor and one actress in all the roles.

In "Time of My Life" he returns to a favored device, the use of time in the theater. "It's a time play. For one couple time stands still, then examining their lives over the two or three hours the play takes. Another couple you see their lives over a period of two months, and for the third couple over a period of two years. So the time moves at different speeds and different directions. The two-month couple are actually going backwards in time. This tends to give a curious reflecting mirror."

The mechanics are used to explore how the characters, and the audience, perceive their lives. "We very rarely manage to enjoy the best moments of our lives. We sometimes enjoy them in retrospect. We sometimes look forward to them. But it takes quite a distinctive and quite a balanced temperament to be able to savor the moment and many of us spend our time looking back ruefully on things we should have enjoyed."

Ayckbourn has had four plays running at once and is produced not only in commercial theaters but at the RSC and at the National's Olivier Theatre ("The Olivier's a brute to conquer. It's built for 'Tartuffe' really and not for modern domestic scale plays"). He has been translated into 44 languages but tends to flop on Broadway because, says his work is neither intellectual in the Tom Stoppard vein nor rock-filled like Neil Simon's (it may also be that Broadway audiences don't like the unmissable his work elicits).

He doubts that "Time of My Life" will run more than a year in London because audiences for quiet serious comedy are diminishing. "We are not far behind an 80 percent musical audience, I think."

The lively British theater, Ayckbourn says, is in the provinces, which includes his repertory company in Scarborough in Yorkshire. Most of his plays are seen there first but Ayckbourn resents it being seen as his try-out town. It is his base where most of his time is spent directing other people's works.

"Directing is my job. It's a job I enjoy much more than I do writing." He has directed "Othello," J.B. Priestley, Arthur Miller and many young playwrights. "I find much of writing, though it has occasional moments of joy, rather tedious which is why I cut it down to the shortest period of my life that I can manage."

He writes at stunning speed. He started writing "Bedroom Farce" (1975) on a Wednesday when rehearsals were to start the following Monday.

"It was really mad; sort of like Russian roulette. In some cases the actors hadn't even read it at the first reading through. Some of them could see turning the pages to see if their characters died or dropped out. How it ended, you know."

"I still write very fast but usually a long way in advance. I put aside three or four weeks a year, three of them spent just mooching around and finally putting together the thing I hope has been cooking all year long. The actual writing process is four or five days."

It's a method that owes more to Stanislavsky than to Aristophanes and little gets changed in rehearsal. "I usually get the technical details right — with 45 plays behind you, you should do. What you can get wrong is the whole play — you either make one big mistake or very few. Mostly it's just knowing your job."

Ayckbourn knows his job. Born in 1939 in Hampstead where his father was a violinist and his mother a romantic novelist, he acted in school plays and then appeared professionally as Vladimir in "Waiting for Godot," Sir Thomas More in "A Man for All Seasons," and Claudius in "Hamlet," ending up, he says, as a very inadequate male lead in "Two for the Seesaw." He would not hire himself as an actor.

More valuable was his experience as an assistant stage manager ("You can get any amount of bloody actors, but stage managers are terribly rare and people who were actually able to understand the machinery were like gold dust," he has said). In 1955 he began as a stage manager at the Scarborough theater founded by Stephen Joseph, son of the actress Hermione Gingold and the publisher Michael Joseph. Ayckbourn has continued Joseph's work, using as a theater a library and then a former school. He is now leading a £4 million (\$6 million) campaign to turn a former movie house into the Stephen Joseph Theatre with a smaller space named after local businessman-benefactor, Charles McCarthy, who has said, "Alan Ayckbourn is our unique selling point, a factor I insist on when we market a new product."

Ayckbourn wants his plays to be accessible to his Scarborough neighbors as well as to London smoothies. "What I try to do is broaden my plays." While some viewers find his work more skillful than deep, he feels his work is darkening in reflection of contemporary angst and frustration.

"I'll tell you what the theater does in a general way. It brings together and that's why it's theater and not cinema, it brings people together who realize that there are other people out there like them. And I think the best of my plays can unite a group of people and cause them to realize that their perception of it is shared by other people, and there's something very consoling about that."

The skillful mechanics provide the tension to get his themes across. "How you tell a story is important but it's sometimes not considered by new playwrights so you say to them, yes you're saying it terribly important but could you get a more interesting how because two men in an armchair doesn't make for terribly good watching. If they're trying to bolt together a section of the Eiffel Tower while they're talking, it becomes worth watching just in case one of them falls off. And we suddenly become tense."

PEOPLE

Kennedy Biographer Accused of Plagiarism

William Manchester, the historian who wrote an authoritative account of John F. Kennedy's assassination with "The Death of a President," threatened to sue Simon and Schuster, publisher of a forthcoming book about Ted Kennedy by Joe McGinniss, for what he judged to be 187 instances of plagiarism. "The man didn't do any work himself," said Manchester. McGinniss was paid a reported \$1 million for the biography, which will be excerpted in Vanity Fair and made into an NBC miniseries.

Universal Pictures has made a record-setting \$3.75 million deal for the rights to the next book from Joan Gisham, author of "The Firm" and "The Client." Still unwritten and untitled, the legal thriller will be used for a film to be directed by Ron Howard. The deal eclipses the \$3.5 million paid by Warner Bros. four weeks ago for a book by Michael Crichton, author of "Jurassic Park."

Massachusetts Congressman Joseph Kennedy II, 40, has announced his engagement to Beth Kelly, 36, a member of his staff. Kennedy, 40, is the eldest son of the late Robert F. Kennedy.

Mick Jagger celebrated his 50th birthday over the weekend at a banquet with the theme of the French Revolution. Some 300 celebrities gathered on the grounds of a suburban London teaching college, complete with guillotine.

Elton John is selling his personal collection of 48,000 records in his latest effort to combat AIDS. The London auctioneer Sotheby's is accepting sealed bids until July 29.

Sara Wainman Baker, the American actor and director, was made an honorary Commander of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth for dedicating 20 years to rebuilding Shakespeare's Globe Playhouse.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7 & 17

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including tables for Europe, Asia, North America, Europe, Asia, Middle East, and Latin America. Includes a map of Europe and text forecasts for various regions.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution for the puzzle of July 19.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.

Large advertisement for AT&T international calling services, featuring a man on a telephone and the AT&T logo.

Table titled 'AT&T Access Numbers' listing international dialing codes for various countries and regions.

AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries. International calling made simple is all part of 'The I Plan' from AT&T.

